

component of ecological sciences, i.e. studying living systems as the most important part of any natural complex.

For instance, the most important idea of the constant, and accelerating development of the biosphere (i.e. evolution) follows the biological kernel of ecology. That is why orientation to some steady state (that is masked by the euphemism «sustainable development») seems to be quite Utopian. Knowledge obtained by ecology during the past decades still has very few common points with impressions, predominating in the society (including the level of political decisions}, but it really gives the ground for speaking about serious problems, arising before the mankind.

In spite of tremendous activity of different public (green) movements, these often being headed by cultural figures, their imagination of ecological problems is still restricted by quite naive notices, with predominantly emotional perception. On the other hand, ethical and esthetic aspects of inter-relations between humans and other components of the biosphere («nature») are extremely important for the most profound perception of the problems of biospheric interactions by the public mentality. This would require changes of the anthropocentric outlook (including ethical and esthetic standards) onto the biospheric one, that does not oppose humanity to other nature. To form this new outlook, scientists should work side by side with figures of culture, active members of green movements, and educationalists. An example of such cooperation is the INTAS project (94-4377), where scientists from the Urals work together with representatives of academic science, education, and public movements from Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, and Spain.

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## **LAW AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ISSUES IN INDUSTRY**

Further industrial development should be based on the strategy of stable development which can secure best-balanced tackling of social and economic issues, and preserving of favorable state of environment and of natural and mineral resources potential in the interests of the current and coming generations.

This situation calls for the creation of a special legal mechanism of protecting environment in industry aimed at ecologically oriented economic activities, and protection of basic vital systems, and preservation of biological diversity.

It is necessary to introduce specific ecological requirements into legislation obligatory at each stage of the economic process and for every participant irrespective of organisational, legal or ownership form. Those requirements can be subdivided into general and special. General ecological requirements refer to the whole sphere of industry and pertain:

a) to its restructuring which involves the formation of an ecologically progressive (branch, technological and territorial) structure of industry, the modification of the consumption structure in industry aimed at decrease of its power-and-material-intensity;

b) to industrial technology in general, and to the introduction of the ecologically pure technologies and resource-saving machines in particular;

c) to the products which ought to be «ecological».

Special ecological requirements should be envisaged for the specific stages of the economic process: placement, project stage, construction, setting into operation and running of enterprises and industrial sites. Moreover, these requirements should directly refer to enterprises and other nature users. These requirements involve both use of nature and protection of environment. In the sphere of the use of nature they include ecological demands to the use of the natural complex as a whole, and of the separate resources and kinds thereof. In the sphere of environmental protection they include the requirements to planning, improvement of technologies, capital construction, education of personnel, registration and other aspects of nature protecting activities of the enterprise.

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## **SOURCES OF ECOLOGICAL THINKING**

One of the global geopolitical enigmas of the 17th — 20th centuries is the movement of the Russian ethnos to the East and North-East of the Euro-Asian continent, and then to America, to the Indian tribes border.